

(MR. SPEAKER)

of candidates is equal to the number of seats to be filled in, the following members are declared elected and consequently there will be no election in this behalf.

Sriyuts :—

- 1 Ghouse Mohiyuddin
- 2 B. L. Gowda
- 3 M. N. Krishna Singh
- 4 T. Madiah Gowda
- 5 G. Rame Gowda
- 6 D. M. Siddiah
- 7 P. Venkatagiriappa
- 8 D. Venkataramiah.

BUDGET ESTIMATS FOR 1962-63.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Demand No. 17—28. Education.

(Debate Continued.)

MR. SPEAKER.—Before I call upon the Hon'ble Minister for Education to reply, will he kindly tell me what time is required by him? Yesterday he was pleased to take some considerable time for making two statements, that is encroaching a little upon the rights of the members. I am inclined to give fifteen minutes for three members at the rate of five minutes each.

SRI S. R. KANTHI (Minister for Education).—I want to make one point clear. Before I give a reply, the Deputy Minister for Education also wants to give a reply on primary education.

MR. SPEAKER.—I have no objection provided the time limit is not exceeded.

SRI GANJI VEERAPPA (Harihar).—Yesterday, I did not conclude my speech.

MR. SPEAKER.—Then please conclude your speech immediately.

SRI GANJI VEERAPPA (Harihar).—Yesterday at the end of my speech, practically I was referring to certain conditions prevailing in the Law College, Bangalore. So far as this College is concerned, all of us know that it is housed in a very small building and it is

necessary for the Government to think of providing a suitable building for this College. This time there are 1200 applicants and I am told that the accommodation there is for 550 students only and under these circumstances, neglecting the very important thing of providing a suitable building for the Law College will tell upon the work of the College this year.

Another important matter that I wish to bring to the Minister's notice is that there are thirteen members on the staff, out of whom only two are permanent members of the staff including the Principal and as for the eleven members of the staff though some of them have been working for the last nine to ten years, they have not been confirmed and the term is being renewed year after year. I do not know why these people have been kept on probation and the term is being renewed year by year. Another danger is, there is age limit prescribed; for part-time Assistant Professors forty-five years and for part-time Professors fifty years. If you apply this rule, there is the risk of some of the people who have worked for so many years, being discontinued. If other conditions are equal, namely if they are found efficient and they possess all qualifications, I do not know why they should not be confirmed. There are two standards for appointment. The University has prescribed certain qualifications for the appointment of part-time Assistant Professors and Professors. Government has fixed another kind of qualifications for the appointment of this category of Professors and Assistant Professors. There must be one rule, whether the Government rule should be followed or the University rule. I know that Government and the University have agreed upon a certain set of rules for the appointment of part-time Assistant Professors and Professors. It is very necessary that Government should either fall in line with the University or the University can prescribe the required qualifications for this category of appointments. It is high time that Government examined this question and took some decision. Otherwise, all these part time

Professors and Assistant Professors run the risk of losing the jobs. I think all of them are competent and qualified and they may be continued not year by year but for a pretty length of time or they may be made permanent. That is with regard to the Law College.

Another suggestion I want to make is about the recently started M.L. course. It is very necessary to have proper staff; otherwise efficiency will suffer. No research facilities are provided and there is no good library for students. When you think of starting M.L. course, is it not necessary to provide all facilities? I suggest that this should be attended to immediately.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ (ಗೌಡ್ಲಿ ಹೇಟೆ).—ವಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನನಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಐದು ನಿಮಿಷ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಅಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಎಂಟು ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಎಲೆ ಪೆಂಟರಿ ಎಜ್ಯುಕೇಷನ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. Compulsory education ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯಸನದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕಟ್ಟಡವಿಲ್ಲ, ಇಕ್ಕಡ್ಡೆ ಮಂಟಪವಿಲ್ಲ, ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಿಲ್ಲ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಲ್ಲ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ಕಾಫ್ ಕೂಡ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಸಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ? ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ವಿಚಾರ ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ನೋವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮೊದಲು ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾಗಬೇಕು ಅವರು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರೈವೆಟ್ ವಿನಿಸ್ತರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಇದನ್ನೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಸಮಾನ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆಯುವ ದಿವಸ ಎಂದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಗಂಡು ಮಗುವು ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತನಾದರೆ ಅದು ಅವನ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾದರೆ ಒಂದು ಮನೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಂತವಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಮನೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಗಾ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಮೆಸ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಚೇರ್ಮನ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಏನು ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಗಾಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಹೇಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಗತಿ ದಾಯಕವಾಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನೊಂದು

ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ free education ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಒದಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾಗಿ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಅವರ ಸಂಕೋಲೆ ಸೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್‌ಶಿಪ್ ನವೆಂಬರ್, ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಜನವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್‌ಶಿಪ್ ಫೀಷಿಪ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅವರು ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಕಾಲೇಜು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಆಳುತ್ತ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಷ್ಟ ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನೂ ವ್ಯಸನ ಪುಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೂ ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಅವನ್ನು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಹಾಗೆಯಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮುಖ್ಯನ ಪರಿಮಿತಿ 5 ವರ್ಷ 8 ತಿಂಗಳು ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈ ಮುಖ್ಯ ನೋಟ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಕೂಲಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಮಕ್ಕಳು 3-4 ವರ್ಷದವರಾದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಬರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಂಥ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಆರು ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಾಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ. ಮಕ್ಕಳ knowledge ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ದಾರಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಚಿಕ್ಕವಕ್ಕಳ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ವಹಿಸಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕಿ ಕಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿವಾದಿಗಳು ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದು ಗೃಹಾಸ್ಥರು ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲನೀಲಿ ತಾವೇ ನಿಲ್ಲುವಹಾಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ದುಡಿದು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ದುರ್ದೈವ. ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಗ್ಯಾಜು ಯೆಟ್ಸ್ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಅದಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಮಲ್ಟಿ ಪರ್ಪಸ್ ಚಿಕ್ಕಿ ಕಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಂದರೆ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸುಧಾರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಗುಂಡು ಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಕಾಂಬಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ತೀವ್ರ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಗೂ ಹಿಂದಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದಿ ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಿಂದಿ ಕಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಲ್ಲ. 1954ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಆಕ್ಟಿಯು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಹಿಂದಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಪಾಸಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಣ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆಡಿಯೋ ವಿಜುಯಲ್ ಎಜ್ಯುಕೇಷನ್ ಎಂಬುದು ಮೊದಲು ಇದ್ದಿತು. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರ ಅದರ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ)

Fine Arts collegeನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಸರವೇರನಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಟೀಚರ್ಸ್ ಇಲ್ಲ. Women's Teachers Training Collegeನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಬೇಕು ಈಗ ಬಹಳ ಕಿಟ್ಟಿಂದವಾದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಈಗ ಇರವ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್‌ಶಿಪ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿ ಎಂಬ ವರ್ಷವಾಯಿತು. ಈಗ ಅದನ್ನು reconstitute ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಚೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ವಿವಿರವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅವರವರ ನೈತ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲರೂ ಬಹು ಸತ್ಕಾರ ಆದರೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪುಶ್ಕರಿನಿ ನವೆನಿ ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ನನಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವ್ಯಕ್ತರನ್ನು ಒಂದಿನ ನನ್ನ ಭಾರ್ಷವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ (ತಪ್ಪಟರು).— ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈಗ ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದೇ ಬಹಳ ದುರ್ಲಭವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಎಲ್ಲ ಬಾಲಕರೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ವಂತರಾಗಬೇಕು, ಅವರ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಾಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಮಾಡಿದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕವರ ವಯೋಮಿತಿ ಆರು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಮೆಯಿರಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಇದ್ದರೂ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಬಾಲಕರು ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅನುಕೂಲವಿದೆ. ಅವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೇರಳ ಹಣವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾನ್‌ವೆಂಟ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ವಂತರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗತಿ ಏನು? ಈ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಆರು ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗೆ ಏನೇನು ದುರಭಾಸಗಳೇವೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಧವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕು ಆಗಿದೆ. ಬರಾತ್ತಾರ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಾಸವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕಡೆ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಂದೆಯರುಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಾಸ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಕಳಿಸುವ ಇದರ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಜುಲಾನೆ ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಜುಲಾನೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಒಂಬತ್ತು ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಿರುವ ಶಾಲೆಗಳೂ ಇವೆ, 21 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಿರುವಂಥ ಶಾಲೆಗಳೂ ಇವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವರ್ಗ ವರ್ಗಿ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಸರ್ವೆ ಡಿವಿಷನ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್ ಎಂದು ಡಿಪುಟಿ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಎಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಉದ್ದೇಶ, ಅವರನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೇಳುವಾಗ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಗಮನಿಸಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅವರನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚಲು ಒಬ್ಬ C.I.D.ಯನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಕ್ಕಳು ವಿಭಾಗ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಾಸದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಇದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಕೂಡವು ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸವಾಯಿತೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಬಾಗಿಲು ತೆಗೆದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ವಿವಾಸ ಸಾಧವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಆಫೀಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೇ ಹೀಗಿದೆ. ಏತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಒಂದು ರೂಮ್ ವೇನ್ ಮಾಡಿದಾರೆ ಮೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೀಗೆ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿದೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 200 ರೂ. ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೆ ಆ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಅವರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಬಹುದು. ಈ ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಹತ್ತಿರ 'ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀದೇವಿ ರಾಮಣ್ಣ' ಎಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಇದೆ. ರಾಮಣ್ಣನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀದೇವಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಮುಂದೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಟಾಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳೂ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಾಸದೊರೆತು ಅವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗಾಂವಾಂಕರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದರೆ Local contribution, taluk board contribution ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಾಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಹಣ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಪಾಸಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಗ್ರೇಸ್ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್ 15 ಎಲ್ಲ ಸೇರಿ 25 ಪರ್‌ಸೆಂಟ್ ಮಾತ್ರ. ನಾವು ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಭಾಗ waste ಆಯಿತು. ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಪಾಸಾಗತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಾಸವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ವಿನಾ ನೆಪ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆಯ ಕಣ್ಣು ಬರೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಾರದು. ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಾಸವನ್ನು ದೊರೆ ಕೆನಿ ಕೊಡಲು ಕೋಟಾಂಕರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿ ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ನೀವು ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು.

ಒಂದು N.S.L.C. ಸಮಿತಿ-ಟಿ ಸೆಂಟರನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂತು. M.L.A.ಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ interfere ಆಗುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಐವತ್ತು ಜನ, ನೂರು ಜನ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಂದು ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ನಿರ್ವಾಹವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಂಥ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕಂಠಿಯವರನ್ನೂ

ನೋಡಿದೆ, ಅವರು ವಿವಿಧ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಮೇಲೆಯೂ ನೋಡಿದೆ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಊರಿನ ಜನರು ಒಂದು ಬಿನ ವತ್ಸಳೆಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸಿರಬಹುದು ನೋಡಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. 50 ಜನ ವಿವಿಧಗಳಿರುವ ಕಚೇರಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಒಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ನಿಮಿಷವನ್ನು ನುಸರಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ನಾವು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಿ ಬರತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಯಾರೂ ಯಾರ ಮನೆ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೂ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಕೈ ಒಡ್ಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಂತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ನಂಜಪ್ಪ (ಕಬ್ಬನ್ ಪೇಟೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ವಿವಿಧಭಾಗದ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಹ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ಭಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿರಬಹುದು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನಾ ಕಚೇರಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಿಗೆ ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕುರ್ಚಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಹೆಡುಗರು ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಚುಗಳಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಬೆಂಚುಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ, ಕುರ್ಚಿ ಮೇಜುಗಳಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಟ್ಟಣ. ಇಂಥ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಶೋಚನೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ! ನಮ್ಮ ವಿವಿಧ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮುಕ್ತವರ್ಜಿ ವಹಿರಿ ಇಂಥವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಕೋರಿಕೆ.

Mid-day meal ವಿಚಾರ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೇರಳದವರು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾಡಿದಾರೆ. ಇತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾಡಿದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆವರೆಗೂ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ನ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿವಿಧ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಜಾಗೃತೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಕೋರಿಕೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿವಿಧಭಾಗದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್, ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಫೀಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೌಕರರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಸಾಲದ ರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ, ನಮ್ಮ ನೌಕರರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್, ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಉನ್ನತ ತರಗತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲದ ರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಹಣ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಕೋರಿಕೆ.

ಹರಿಜನರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ವಿಷನ್ ಫೀ ನಲ್ಲೂ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡ್ವಿಷನ್ ಫೀ ವಗೈರೆ 13-14 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಹರಿಜನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ತರಹ ಫೀ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಪುಸ್ತಕ,

ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಬರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಏರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಒಂದು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗಮನವೆತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಏರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಕೋರಿಕೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಇಷ್ಟು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ವಂದನೆಗಳು.

Smt. GRACE TUCKER (Deputy Minister for Education).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition and Members on both sides of the House have made many constructive suggestions as well as criticised strongly some of the policies of the Government especially this demand. While we shall incorporate the former and give consideration to many of the suggestions which have been offered, I shall attempt to reply to the latter. The scheme for the introduction of compulsory primary education has been the target of very many remarks not too complimentary in many cases; and, in many cases, I am afraid, they have been rather critically harsh. There have been cut motions and criticisms about the staff required. I would like to bring to the notice of this House that in 1956-57, at the time of reorganisation of the State, we had in the whole State of Mysore inclusive of the areas which had joined the ex-Mysore State, 46,39 teachers. In 1960-61, i.e., during the few years that had passed between 1956-57 and 1960-61, when we were preparing for compulsory primary education, when the climate for it was being set up, our teaching staff had increased to 72,550 teachers. During the Third Plan Period we have intended to include children of 5 years of age who had been left out and so in 1961-62 we added 5,690 more teachers.

2-30 P.M.

In 1962-63 we are already recruiting about 2,000 teachers and the Hon'ble Minister mentioned yesterday that the Government intended to recruit 2,000 more. If you see the increase, you will realise how far we have gone on in the recruitment of teaching staff.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR (Belgaum City).—What is the total number of teachers appointed in the Second Plan period?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—Between 1956 and 1961, it would be 72,500 minus 46,369. You will, therefore, see how far we have progressed in the matter of recruiting teaching staff. These teachers, I assure you, have been spread throughout all the districts of Mysore State and we have recruited as many as we possibly could and we have given as many as we possibly could for all the primary schools. I know very well that there are some schools which are not having adequate staff, but we have made arrangements to see that certain classes which could be combined with other classes have been helped that way. I know that sometimes there has been delay in the posting of certain teachers, but we have tried our best to see that the teaching staff reach the various schools as early as possible.

Then, there has been a criticism that trained staff has not been provided. Well, I must agree that we have not been able to give trained staff to all the schools. In 1956-57, we had only forty-four training institutions in the whole of the Mysore State. In 1960-61, we had 63 of them and in 1961-62 we have gone upto seventy training institutions. The intake for every training institution is about 50 to 100. Therefore, for all the seventy training institutions, the intake is about 6,000. So, we expect that the trained teachers that come out would be about 5,000. We are thus pumping in about 5,000 trained teachers every year into our schools. I do not say that this is adequate, but I think the House will realise that we have gone up by leaps and bounds in trying to attain our target. The total number of untrained teachers at present is 34,902 and the number of trained teachers is 37,642. In 1960-61, the percentage of trained teachers was 51.9, in 1961-62 it was fifty-three and in 1962-63 I do not think we will go beyond 55 per cent. I know there is a lack of training institutions, but by the end of the Third Plan I expect our trained personnel will go upto 70 per

cent. The reason why we are not able to train many more is because at the present pace of recruitment the percentage of trained staff does not increase. Of course, we give trained people preference. As early as 1961 we had passed a G. O. that only trained teachers should be appointed and that if they were not available, then untrained teachers might be taken. If untrained people are taken, they should go for training at their own cost as that will give an impetus and fillip to them to go and get trained.

There was a slight criticism that teachers are not paid very well and that their remuneration is not too good. But I hope the House will agree that from 1957 to 1962 there has been a great difference and a great change. Every trained S. S. L. C. teacher who was paid Rs. 40 to 80 or Rs 45 to 90 in Madras Karnatak or 50 to 100 in Coorg and so on got a jump in 1957 to the scale of Rs. 50 to 100. As a result of the second revision in the State, we pay them Rs. 80 to 100 with Rs. 10 as D.A. I hope it will be agreed that teachers are given salaries and other facilities consistent with their qualifications and they are certainly on a par with the officials of other departments.

We are trying to build quarters for lady teachers in rural areas and in the Second Plan we have provided two hundred quarters all over the State. In 1962-63, we have set apart four lakhs of rupees and during the Third Plan we expect to spend about fourteen lakhs of rupees for teachers' quarters.

Sri H. R. KESHAVA MURTHY (Gandasi).—How many lady teachers are there in the rural areas?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—I am sorry I do not have that figure.

There has been a criticism about school buildings. Well, not merely a criticism but there has been a vociferous demand for school buildings. As far as schools and school buildings are concerned, I must say that in 1954-57 we had about 20,999 schools and in 1960-61 it went upto 21,100 schools and in 1961-62 there will be 693 schools more. In 1962-63 we expect to go up to 807 schools more. While

there is a lack of school buildings it does not mean that there are no buildings. We are not beginning any primary schools just in the open air. We do have school buildings given to us by the villagers and by the people of the rural parts. Sometimes they may be rather old and dilapidated. Sometimes they may be sheltered in a temple. Nevertheless, it would be sufficient to make a start and we have taken a bold step and made a start. No doubt, it may mean a whole heap of criticism because everyone of us does like to have huge buildings with lovely playgrounds round about and everything that is good for our children. But rather than having nothing it will be better to have something. So, we have made a start with regard to these primary schools.

More than that, I must say that the children who come into schools because of compulsory primary education do come in and are not put in together into one class, but they are put into different classes, that is to say, in the existing class rooms where about twenty students or twenty-five pupils may sit, now we put in ten more pupils. Similarly, in the existing schools, we house children who come in. When new schools are opened, as I said just now, building facilities are afforded, thanks to the co-operation of the villagers. And I must say that people have gone ahead with our programme of compulsory primary education. May I recall to you the work of Betterment Committees. The Betterment Committees have contributed a great deal both in cash and kind and in the form of equipment and buildings. Between 1961 and 1962, all over the State, we have collected Rs. 2.16 lakhs in cash, and Rs. 13.56 lakhs in equipment and Rs. 1.54 lakhs in buildings proper. We have plans and estimates to the tune of Rs. 4.99 lakhs. Thus, a good deal has come in between 1961 and 1962. If people had been diffident about the efficacy of this programme of compulsory primary education, I doubt very much, whether they would have come forward with so much donation and within such a short time. Sir, we do

realise the sentiment of this House with regard to buildings, with regard to equipment and with regard to lack of things. This will be taken into consideration by this Government. Even 15' x 12' class room is rather a small one and I know that this also is being considered. In fact, I would say, during the Third Five Year Plan, we would think in terms of the existence of a school room which can come up perhaps even temporarily. Rather than the place for a school room, the plan for a school room and play-fields around, which are very necessary in the Third Five Year Plan. Sir, everything is not built in a day. I think we have to begin with small beginnings and grow. There was complaint about the lack of equipment. Actually, to every additional teacher sanctioned for a primary school, we give Rs. 250 worth of equipment in the form of planks or black boards, tables, desks and charts and so on. DEOs. themselves are empowered to give this amount, but there is indeed great delay in the arrival of this material into our primary schools. To our senior primary schools, in fact, it is not Rs. 250, but Rs. 400 are sanctioned for equipment. Delay is there and some times orders are placed but they are not supplied.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Sira).—What is the agency which supplies them?

Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Finance).—Through the Stores Purchase Committee.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Is it not a fact that the local contractors are supplying these things?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—With regard to pupils, I must say there was been a large increase; in 1956-57, it was 15,35,000; in 1960-61 even before the introduction of compulsory primary education, when a climate had been brought about, when the idea of compulsion had been introduced and practically the whole State was prepared for it and from every District and every village there was a large number of requests for schools through their accredited members in this Assembly, I must say the pupils increased to 21,67,000 in primary schools between the ages of six and eleven. You will

(SMT. GRACE TUCKER)

agree that it is a large number. Then during the Third Plan, we have intended to enrol 10 lakhs of children. In the very first year of the Third Plan, the expectation was to enrol only 1.9 lakhs of children. But actually, the enrolment figure, you will be surprised to know, is three lakhs. So, between 1961 and 1962, we have 24,77,000 children between the ages of six and eleven in our schools and during the next few years we expect that we will reach our target. Facilities which have been given for children are many and there have been free supply of books and slates to poor children to the extent of half a lakh of rupees; there have been attendance scholarships in the shape of uniforms and books, especially to girl students, to the tune of Rs. 5.28 lakhs between 1961 and 1962. Between 1962 and 1963 four lakhs of rupees have been provided. There have been scholarships afforded for standards VI, VII and VIII and sanitary blocks have been provided to schools. Hence, I do not know whether it would be right to say that compulsory primary education is a failure. When compulsory primary education was introduced, this august body had, with one voice, welcomed it and also the opinion was unanimous. Today in the face of the figures and the fact that we have made a beginning and a very good beginning, I do not think that these remarks are well-ounded. In the light of the fact that so many teachers have been given to schools, so many training institutions and trained teachers have gone into our district, so many children have increased, and so much more money is spent, do you think that it would be proper to make these criticisms? We have made a beginning and I am grateful to the districts and to the villages for having come forward with school buildings and helped us to make a start; we have been asked to go ahead and try to improve things as we go on.

Sri S. SIVAPPA (Havanabelagola).—May I know how many Government school buildings are in the State?

Sri T. MADIHA COWDA (Ramanagaram).—How many single teacher schools are there?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—There are a large number of single teacher schools. Now a single teacher school in a small village is quite necessary. If we abolish these schools, there would be no schools whatsoever. On the other hand it would not be possible to give two or three teachers to those schools, because the number of children may be just a maximum at thirty. So, single teacher schools will have to be there and you find these single teacher schools all over the world because in very remote parts, it will not be possible to give single teacher schools, two or three teachers. We have to have economy and we would have to give single teachers.

With regard to Marathi primary schools, there has been much criticism. In 1956, the number of Marathi schools was 783. In 1961, the number of schools has gone up to 863.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—What is the proportionate rise of Kannada schools in the same area?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—We have a large number of Kannada students and therefore Kannada schools are also in larger numbers.

[Sri N. O. SAMAJI (Belgaum II).—(in Marathi)].

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—Does the Hon'ble Member not want any Kannada school to be given in that area? I am unable to understand. If there is a demand for increase in Kannada schools certainly there will be Kannada schools. If there is a demand for increase in Marathi schools, Marathi schools will certainly be given. We have never denied any minority the schools they need.

[Sri N. O. SAMAJI.—(in Marathi)].

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member must remember that he is participating in eliciting an information. If he wants that information, he must put it in English, otherwise he must wait for answers to be given by the Hon'ble Education Minister who can understand Marathi. I am not

prepared for translations to be made in this manner. If you put it in English, the Hon'ble Deputy Minister will give the reply.

[Sri N. O. SAMAJI. (in Marathi).]

Mr. SPEAKER. Order, order. If you want information, you ask Sri Sunthankar to put it in English, because he is conversant with English.

(The Hon'ble Member Sri N. O. Samaji persisted in speaking in Marathi).

Mr. SPEAKER.—When I ring the Bell and say Order, every Member must resume his seat. If you want any information, put the question straightaway in English. Please do not interrupt too many times.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—May I know sir, whether this increase in Marathi schools is keeping pace with the increase in the population in that area? If so, whether this increase is in proportion to the increase of the total number of schools during this period of five years?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—Giving schools depends upon the demand therefor. I am sure this is in consonance with the demand made by the Marathi speaking population.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—How many are private schools and how many are Government schools?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—After all, whether the school board opens a school, or Government opens a school, or whether it is a privately managed school, it does not matter. School is a school.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The gravamen of the charge seems to be that minorities have not been given sufficient opportunities by the Government. That is what they are suggesting.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—No, Sir, it is a false charge.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—One more clarification.

Mr. SPEAKER.—You ask the Minister. He will give you that.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—Sir, the figures in Belgaum district about schools—here in 1956 in Belgaum District the number of schools was stated to be 517. For 1961, the figure given is 548. Here is, Sir, one report of the Educational Survey in Mysore State for

the year 1958 and in this Report on page (54), it is said that among the primary schools, there were 540 Marathi schools and the total number of Marathi students was 55,491. This figure does not tally with this: For 1956, the figure given is 517; For 1957 the figure given is 510; and For 1961, the figure is 548. That means, according to this report, only seven schools were added during the four years between 1956 and 1961. Which figure is correct, Sir? Whether the report is correct or whether the statement furnished here is correct?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I do not know what that report contains. I understand that the information I am now giving is correct.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—Is this report incorrect, Sir?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I can only vouch for my own statement.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—In 1956, the number was 56,000 according to this report; in 1957 the number was 55,000.—decrease in the number of Marathi students—it comes to that. Which figure is correct, Sir?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—There may be some sort of contradictory statements here and there. I will look into that. So far as my statement is concerned, I understand this is the latest.

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—Sir, with regard to the minorities I do wish to say that Government are very particular about giving as much concession as possible to minorities and try to help them in every way. I do not think any minority—it is not only in regard to Marathi, but even in regard to Tamil and Telugu schools, the policy is the same. The fact that a minority has asked for a school and it has been given would be enough. It has been so not only in Marathi areas, but it has been so in Tamil areas, it has been so in Telugu areas and it has been so even in Gujarathi areas; wherever there is Gujarathi population, we have given a Gujarathi primary school.

With regard to pre-primary education, there has not been a large number of pre-primary schools given, because we had intended to give primary schools—for children between the

[SMT. GRACE TUCKER]

ages of six to eleven. This would involve a great amount of more finance. But between 1955-1956, there were 95 primary schools; and between 1960 and 1961, the number had gone up to 201 pre-primary schools and during 1961-62, a few more were opened and in 1962-63, we do intend giving pre-primary education to those organisations and to the municipalities and village panchayats which intend to open pre-primary or nursery schools. I think with the delegation of powers to local bodies, many more bodies will come forward, asking for pre-primary schools.

One more point I would like to answer that. Smt. Nagaratnamma has suggested that between the ages three to six, the nursery is not a proper nursery and it is only at the age of six or five years eight months, that children are admitted into schools. A recent Government order has allowed children to go into schools at the age of five. It means no doubt that we incur more expenditure than we would normally incur if the age of admission was six as hitherto. When we allow children to come in at the age of five, it would amount to additional expenditure because one more year is added. It would be more expensive. But we have allowed children to come in at the age of five because we thought it would be better that the child should spend one more year at school rather than spend its time in slum-area homes or perhaps poor village homes.

With this account which has been given, I am sure that the august House would certainly agree that we have made a very good beginning with regard to primary education and that they will still continue to give the same co-operation as has been given in the past. There has been complete co-operation from all Members of this House in our efforts to introduce compulsory primary education. All parts of the State have benefited. I hope the same degree of co-operation would be forthcoming in future also.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn for recess and meet again after half-an-hour.

The House adjourned at Two Minutes past Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Minister for Education to reply.

†Sri S. R. KANTHI (Minister for Education).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a few points in regard to primary education about which I want to speak here. First of all, after the introduction of compulsory primary education

Sri SANJIVANATH AIKALA (Suratkal).—On a point of order: There is no quorum, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is the quorum. It is not fair for the Hon'ble Member to disturb like this.

Sri SANJIVANATH AIKALA.—I do not think there is the quorum.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Secretary will count.

(The Secretary counted and reported that there was the necessary quorum).

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is more than the quorum and the Member must not disturb like that.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—Sir, after the introduction of compulsory primary education, the percentage of enrolment of students is as follows:

Between the ages of six and eleven, in the year 1960-61, it was 86.9. Now it is 96.2.

Girls of ages of eleven and sixteen; the percentage in 1960-61 was 51.8, and in 1961-62 it was 64.3.

The total for the year 1960-61 was 69.7 and for the year 1961-62 it was 80.6, that is, between age groups of eleven and fourteen for boys.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI (Afzulpur).—What is the all-India average?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I have not got that but I will get the figures. Between the ages of eleven and fourteen for the year 1960-61 it was 21.1, for

the year 1961-62, it was 24.1. For boys and girls of the ages of fourteen and seventeen, it was 9.1 in 1960-61, 11.4 for the year 1961-62.

During the last few years there has been an enormous increase in the number of secondary schools. In the year 1960-61 we had 778 secondary schools, in 1961-62 it rose to 860 and during this year it is expected that it will go to 991.

Sri SANJIVANATH AIKALA.—What is the number in rural areas?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—Two-thirds of them are in rural areas.

Sri SANJIVANATH AIKALA.—No, Sir. It will be much less.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I will give the figures. This year we have accorded recognition to the extent of 129 private High Schools and two Government schools.....

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA —Which are those two Government schools?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—One at Bhadravathi and the other at Bagalkot.

In 1960-61 the number of students going to the high schools was 1,69,113. For the year 1961-62 it went up to 1,83,562 and this year the number will further go up to two lakhs.

In regard to medium of instruction in the primary and secondary stages, Members have made certain complaints. I will attempt to enlighten the Members on the position. At the primary stage instruction is given in the mother tongue, if there is a sufficient number of children. At this stage study of the regional language is not compulsory but provision has been made for those who wish to study the regional language as an additional optional subject.

In the secondary stage, we are following the three-language formula approved by the Government of India. Students may study the mother tongue *plus* Hindi *plus* English or they may study the composite courses and the mother tongue, but Hindi and English are compulsory. It can thus be seen that even at the high school stage, study of the regional language is not

compulsory. We conduct S.S.C. and S.S.L.C. examinations in all languages like English, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Hindi, Urdu and Marathi. Under these circumstances, it cannot be said that we are not making adequate arrangements in regard to the linguistic minorities. I do not think any other State is doing as much as we are doing.

Sri N. O. SAMAJI.—There are no Marathi text books.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I have made a statement on that point. The Marathi text books are to come from the Council of the Headmasters of Belgaum.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—But till the books are made available, what arrangements are being made for the study of Marathi?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—It is for you. Whatever way you suggest, we will adopt.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—The books prescribed in Maharashtra and Bombay could be adopted.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—You can make the suggestion and we will consider it.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—The two high-schools in Belgaum teaching through the Medium of English, have stopped teaching Marathi. They have made Kannada compulsory.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I do not know that particular instance, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—This should have been brought to the notice when so many members spoke on the Demand.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—Sir, I was not given a chance.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member is not the only Member who participates: there are so many others.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—Sir, the medium of instruction in that school is English. Another thing is, that the medium of instruction is only optional.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—Marathi was being taught till now. From the month of June, they have stopped teaching Marathi.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—Sir, it is an optional subject: they may or may not teach.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—At Londa they have asked for permission for a high school. They had asked Marathi as medium of instruction. While giving permission, the department has said that Kannada should be the medium of instruction for giving recognition.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I will look into that matter. I am sure that my friends would be satisfied that Kannada, the regional language, is not compulsory either at the primary stage or at the secondary stage.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—But, in some cases it is made compulsory. At Sambra an order has been passed by the department asking the Marathi Primary School, to have one Kannada teacher. That Kannada teacher has been sent to that school and the schools is asked to accept him.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—That is the mistake that my Hon'ble friends on the other side make. The point is, even in a school with Marathi Medium of instruction wherever it is, it is also insisted by Government that if there are students coming from the Kannada parts, they should also be provided for. They mistake it to be an imposition. A provision for Kannada is not forcing Kannada on the Marathi speaking people.

Mr. SPEAKER.—This is not seeking a clarification. This is cross-examination; I will not permit it. If there are any points, they should be noted and asked at the end.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, what is the forum for a Member who represents a constituency to ventilate his grievance and get relief at the hands of the Government?

Mr. SPEAKER.—This is not for the purpose of cross-examining the Speaker. If the Hon'ble Member wants any clarification, he can come to my Chamber. I will give it to him. The Hon'ble Member must remember that we have to finish the debate. Should we not?

[Sri N. O. SAMJI.—(In Marathi)]

Mr. SPEAKER.—Hereafter there should be no interruption when the Ministers are replying; If anything is

to be asked, it should be noted down and asked at the end of the reply.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—Sir, there was a complaint made that in the Education Department equation had not taken place. I want to mention here that equation has taken place in the Education Department and the tentative list of the Inter-State Seniority List is also prepared. It is for the Central Government to finalise the list. It was also mentioned by another Member that in the D.P.I.'s Office, there was a lot of politics and communalism. To my knowledge Sir, it is not so. If the Hon'ble Member means to say that there are certain differences between officers, that is a different matter. But, if he attributes that there is lot of communal element there, it is absolutely wrong. It appears, perhaps the Hon'ble Member over there is accused by no other motive than communalism. Therefore, he attributes this motive to the Department.

Sir, there was a suggestion made that there should be a Director of Public Instruction for Primary Education. At present, there are three Directors—one is the Director of Public Instruction, another is the Director of Collegiate Education, the third is the Director of Technical Education. Government think there is no need to create the post for the Primary Education. A need may arise in course of time and I assure the House that at that time this question would be taken up and decided in the way it ought to be decided.

Sir, there was some criticism about the pre-University education and the XI standard. So far as the syllabus of the Pre-University education at XI Standard is concerned, they are identical. Hon'ble Members wanted to know from me the intention of the Government in introducing under the Higher Secondary schools the XI Standard and abolishing the pre-University education. In this connection I make it clear, Sir, that we have not decided any course of action. Introduction of the XI Standard will only take place next year-in the year

1963-64 and we are yet to decide what course of action we should take.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA (Turuverkere).—God knows what happens by that time.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—Anything might happen to the Ministers but nothing happens to the Government.

An enquiry was made as to what happened to the District Board Schools. There are two types of schools which the District Boards in some parts of our State were managing. There were the primary schools; there were the high schools. In regard to the primary schools, the Government have not decided what is to be done. The Deputy Commissioners are managing them on behalf of the ex-District Boards. But in regard to the High Schools, Government have taken a decision that these high schools should be transferred to the Taluk Development Boards and necessary orders have been passed.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—May I submit that Madras has recently taken a decision not to transfer the high schools but keep them under the control of the Collector and place an education officer under him so that these high schools may not be transferred to the panchayati samithi where a lot of politics is involved?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—In this connection I want to say that not only I am responsible for the transfer of these high schools to the taluk boards, but my friend Sri Anna Rao Ganamukhi also is responsible.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—I deny it.....

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—He had made everything preparatory for handing over these high schools to the taluk development boards.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—A clarification. Is it fair for the present Education Minister to expose the ex-Education Minister about what he has written in the file. Is it a not a matter of secrecy?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—There is nothing secret about it.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—If I had been responsible for the decision, I would not have raised this question.

Even if I was responsible, even if I made a mistake, is it not open to the Minister for Education to reconsider it? I have taken the view that primary schools may be transferred and not high schools at all.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I am only concerned with the high Schools. I have got the necessary information here and if my friend will excuse me, I will read it for his benefit. This question was discussed by the previous Ministry in the year 1961 and the following decisions were taken. I will read the decisions:

“The District Board High Schools which are now being managed by the Deputy Commissioner will be handed over to the Taluk Development Board wherever they come forward to take over the management of these schools. In case any Taluk Development Board does not come forward to take over these schools, private organisations may be requested to take over the schools. In the absence of the Taluk Development Board or the private institutions taking over the management of the schools, the existing affairs should be continued..... If a school benefits more than one taluk, the taluk board concerned will be liable to pay towards the actual cost of maintaining the school and the grant-in-aid admissible under the Grant-in-Aid Code. The Taluk Board or private agency will be entitled to grant in aid according to the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. In case the Taluk Board takes over more than one high school, the grant-in-aid for all schools will be 90 per cent of the authorised expenditure...”

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—It relates to the L.S.G. department and not to the Education department.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Is it a decision taken by the Ministry of Education or is it only noting by a particular department?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—It is an order of the Government. I do not want to dispute with the Honourable Member

(SRI S. R. KANTHI)

there when I say that all these decisions have been taken in consultation with the Education Department and the L.S.G. department.

A mention was made about night schools. Some members were very keen that they must be recognised as high schools. Government felt that it was not necessary and not reasonable to recognise these night schools as night high schools because these were not working according to the rules. The instructions are only for a couple of hours, whereas in the regular high schools it is 5 hours and to call such night schools as night high schools, would not be proper. Government recognise them as night tuition schools, but they get no grant at present. If it is the intention of the Honourable Members that some sort of grant should be given to them, Government is willing to consider that too. At any rate, it is not the intention of the Government to recognise night schools as night high schools, because they do not conform to the rules of the high school standard.

There was the question about the medium of instruction in the University stage. I have already made it clear that the medium of instruction in the University stage is the concern of the University. The change over of the medium of instruction is solely the concern of the University. But when a new University is going to be formed, and a Bill comes before this House, this House has full power to dictate to the proposed University to have such and such a language as the medium of instruction. But in regard to the Universities that are subsisting now, Government cannot force upon them any change over. It is for the University to take what course they can. But at the same time I want to make it clear to this House that the National Integration Council has taken a decision in this respect that they have recognised that in course of time the regional language is going to be the medium of instruction in our country. They have also said that when the change over takes place, it

should be as smooth as possible and there should not be harassment of any sort or imbalance when switching over from one language to another takes place. It must also be made clear that when the medium of instruction in the University is English, it is also possible to concede that in some subjects the regional language may be the medium of instruction or some subjects may be taught in the regional language. That is not impossible. It is also possible that the University might adopt the regional language as the alternate mode of instruction. What I want to impress upon the Members of this House is that in the matter of the medium of instruction at the University stage, Government have absolutely no intention to interfere. It is for the University to adopt any course of action they deem fit. As all of you know, we have adopted a three language formula at the secondary stage. The regional language or mother tongue, English and Hindi. In the secondary stage what is compulsory is Hindi and English; it is not a regional language. The mother tongue is compulsory or in its place the regional language comes in as a compulsory one. In the same way, at the University stage if we switch on from English to the regional language, what is compulsory is English and Hindi; both of them will be made compulsory and they will be taught at the University level

SRI M. Y. GHORPADE (Sandur).—You said that the National Integration Council made this recommendation. I would like to know what did the National Integration Council think as suitable for recruitment to the Central Services and for inter-State communication and what is, according to the National Integration Council, the language to be recognised as the medium of instruction at the University level.

SRI S. R. KANTHI.—We are concerned only with the medium of instruction at the university level and not concerned with the recruitment to All-India services.

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SRI M. Y. GHORPADE.—I want to know what you propose to do for

recruitment through P.S.C. and for inter-State communications.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—So far as inter-State communications are concerned, all of us know that the official language is Hindi and the alternate language is English. Both of them will continue for the present. There is no difficulty. So far as the recruitment to all-India services is concerned, that difficulty is being solved by the National Integration Council by evolving an acceptable formula.

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE.—Even when English is the medium of instruction we are finding it so difficult. Do you think that our people will have enough chances if you do not have English? Let us be practical about it.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—My friend is a lover of English. He wants English to continue for a long time. But, I may say that all sorts of debatable points cannot be brought in here. I have also said several times that some formula is being worked out so far as recruitment to all-India services is concerned. There is some apprehension in the minds of some people that we may lose contact with each other if we switch over to regional language, between north and south and between States and the Centre.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—Is it not possible to switch over to other language...

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—The question of abolishing English is not before us at all. The question of abolishing English as the medium of instruction is engaging our attention. I have already said that the medium of instruction which is now English cannot be at once changed over to any other language. It will take a long time before we can change over to the regional language. At the same time those who want to compete for the all-India services, can write in English.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—You were pleased to say that the medium of instruction was entirely within the purview of the University. If it is the policy of the Government to have regional language,

is it not possible to frame a rule in consultation with the University that the medium of instruction should be such and such a language?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I am not aware of any difference of opinion between the University and the Government in this behalf. The Universities want to change over but they want to make the change over as smooth as possible. Also, against the background of independence and socialistic pattern of society, it is not possible to keep English for long.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—How does English come in, in the way of having a socialistic pattern of society?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—It comes into play because we cannot go on speaking in a language which the people cannot understand. The language must be the one that is understood by the people of the State.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—By introducing this regional language as the medium of instruction, is it the firm view of this Government that they would be going to achieve socialistic pattern of society?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I only say that democratic Government and socialistic pattern of society will have to be achieved by using the language understood by the people and the administration will have to be in the language of the region. We cannot cut ourselves from the people.

[An Hon'ble member stood up.]

Mr. SPEAKER.—No interruptions, please.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, he is confusing us by telling so many things.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I am not confusing you. You are trying to confuse me.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I request the Hon'ble Members not to confuse the Hon'ble Minister because if that is done the whole House will get into confusion.

[Laughter]

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—The Hon'ble member Major P. F. D'Mello said that the stipend for the girls in the training institutions was only Rs.12/- I have made an enquiry and I find that it is so. But it cannot be helped. It is a question of more expenditure and the Government is not able to give them more stipends. He made another point that out of 150 girls only forty were admitted in Bangalore. I made enquiries and understand that the other girls were not willing to go to other colleges in other parts of the State. If they had gone, all of them would have been admitted. Since they insisted that they should be admitted only in Bangalore, they could not be admitted. In fact in Bangalore there are six training institutions and in Mysore City there are six institutions. The Hon'ble member made another suggestion that the school teachers' provident fund had been withheld for a period of five years. It has happened only in the case of retired teachers. Certain accounts have to be taken and correspondence is going on with the Accountant General. So there has been some delay in this respect. He made another suggestion that the provident fund rules should be relaxed so as to enable the teachers to buy insurance policies. This is a matter of policy and it will be looked into. Personally speaking, I would like to implement any such relaxation. But a decision has to be taken by the Government in this respect.

The Hon'ble member Sri M. Y. Ghorpade mentioned that we should have more and more Agricultural Boys' Schools. Certainly, is the policy of the Government to have more and more Agricultural Boys' Schools and I really welcome the suggestion of the Hon'ble Member. He also raised the question of safeguarding the linguistic minorities. I have already said how in the educational field the rights of the minorities are protected. I do not think it needs any further addition.

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE.—In this connection I just want to know whether you are going to implement the suggestion of the National Integration Council regarding the appointment

of Special Officers in the districts to safeguard the rights of minorities.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—That is a suggestion which will be looked into. He said that scholarships were awarded late. To a certain extent it is correct. I will look into the matter and see what can be done. Another point raised by him is that Kannada as the medium of instruction has been stopped in the Maharani's College. I have made enquiries. The position is as follows:—

Kannada medium for under-graduate classes in the Maharani's College will be permitted if there is the sanction of the academic authority, namely, the Boards of Studies, Faculties and the Academic Council and if proper textbooks written in Kannada medium in these subjects are available and administrative sanction of Government is given for extra staff. There is, therefore, no objection in principle to start the Kannada medium classes at the degree level in the Maharani's College.

Sri Doddameti wanted to start Ashram hostels. This subject does not pertain to the Education Department. It is part and parcel of the Social Welfare Department and I hope he will get an answer from that department.

Sri Anna Rao Ganamukhi made a few good suggestions. He suggested that on account of the change made in the Recruitment Rules of the P.S.C. the D.E.Os. and the D.D.Ps. are not in a position to make temporary recruitment of teachers. The appointment of teachers, even with the change in the mode of recruitment, is not the concern of the P.S.C. It is the concern of the Local Committees as I will explain just now. In the Bombay area there is a Committee called the District Appointments Committee and they are making appointments in those areas. In other areas the Divisional Recruitment Committee will make appointments.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—So far they have not made any appointments.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—The power given to these Committees is not taken away. I agree with my friend Sri Anna Rao when he says that so far they

have not made any appointments. The reason is that the occasion has not arisen for that. We have now sanctioned 2,000 teachers and orders are being issued and the question of recruitment will arise after that.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—Even the sanctioned posts could not be filled up because temporary appointments were made year before last and those teachers are not being re-appointed and because of this difficulty the schools are understaffed or they have no teachers at all.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I hope the position stated by the Hon'ble Member just now will disappear soon.

He made another point that the school buildings in Hyderabad area would require at least Rs. 5,000 per room. I know what he says is correct, but in this connection the Government of Mysore is helpless as he knows quite well. The Working Group of the Planning Commission gives only Rs. 1,000 per room and the rest of the money has to come from the Taluk Boards as well as Panchayat Committees and popular contribution.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—Apart from the money that comes from the Planning Commission, I wanted that further provision of Rs. 1,000 may be made from non-plan provisions.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—We have instructions from the Planning Commission that we should not spend on non-plan schemes. They have told us that we must make as much economy as possible and we must not go in for non-plan expenditure. We are now having what are called type designs for school buildings. It is possible that Government may change it and make them into a sort of cheap designs. If cheap designs are undertaken it may be possible to have cheaper school buildings.

He also mentioned that we must establish school betterment committees. I entirely agree with him.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—I said we must hold Betterment Conferences.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—School Betterment Committees should hold

conferences in districts for mid-day meals, equipment, etc. This is what he said. This is a good suggestion and the Government intend to take action on it. In respect of mid day meals I might mention that we have taken certain decisions in the matter. We have sent two officers of this State to Madras to study the mid-day meal scheme which is being worked there. After their report is received, we want to implement it here as effectively as possible.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—Madras has provided Rs. 151 lakhs for this purpose whereas our Government has provided only Rs. 6 lakhs per year for a period of 5 years.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What is the money that you get from the Centre for the mid-day meal scheme?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—We have provided for Rs. 6 lakhs per year for mid-day meals. It is not the question of enhancing the amount, but it is the question of implementing the scheme. If we are able to implement the scheme effectively and if we require more money, I do not think the Government will hesitate to put in more money for this.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Did you get any grant from the Centre? Andhra got Rs. 6 crores.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಾಂತ್.—ನಾವು ಇಂಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ.—ಮಿಡ್-ಡೇ ಮೀಲ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಮನ್ನು ಇಂಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆತಂಕಗಳಿವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಾಂತ್.—ಏನು ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆತಂಕಗಳಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಇದು ಚರಾವಣೆಗೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Then a point about raising the standards in the high school was made by my friend Sri Anna Rao. It is quite necessary that we should raise the standards in the high schools. With more schools coming in, the standards of high schools are going down and so we take care that along with the quantity the quality is also kept up. I entirely agree with him that standards in high school should not be lowered because up to the high

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school stage, education will have to be more profuse as since we have raised the fee concession to the extent of Rs. 2400. 87 per cent of the students will be covered by this concession and naturally more boys will come and study in high schools.

Another point that was raised was about phasing of the raising of fees in colleges. In this respect I respect the views of my friend, but I must inform him that some college students saw me in this connection and they agreed that school fees should be raised to Rs. 25. They were agreeable to that. The difference was about Rs. 19 only. Then I told them one thing and that is since their younger brothers and sisters would get free education in high schools they should not grudge paying Rs. 19 more. They apparently seemed to be satisfied and went away.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ದೇವಯ್ಯ (ಮರೇಶ್ವರಂ).—ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌತ್‌ಕಾನ್ರಾ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಳೇ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರಿವಿಡ್ಯಾಲಿಯದ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಅವರ ಲೆವೆಲ್ಲಗೆ ತರುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೂ ಈಗ ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಟೆಡ್ ವಿರಿಯಾದ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ.—ತಾವು ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಈಗ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಈಗ ಎತ್ತುವುದು ಬೇಡ. ಆ ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಟೆಡ್ ವಿರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಟರ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಇತರ ಶಿರಿಗೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಬಹಳ ಹೈರೇಟನಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಎತ್ತುವುದುಬೇಡ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ 225 ರೂಗಳನ್ನು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕೊಡಗು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 144 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈಗ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರ್ಚುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. As regards the point raised by Sri Annarao Ganamukhi, out of 131 cases 21 cases will not get grant-in-aid for three years. The rush was so great that it was not possible to accommodate them. We gave them recognition on the specific condition that they would not ask for aid for three years from the Government.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—If they agree to defray the expenses for three years, are you going to accommodate them with all that?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—Now, we have passed such an order.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Kadidal Manjappa wanted to know what had happened to the nationalisation of text books. It is the policy of Government to nationalise text books as far as possible. From the First to the Seventh Standard the text books have already been nationalised. Nationalisation has to be spread over and will take some years for completion. Out of 921 books, we have nationalised only forty four.

Sri K. P. REVANNA SIDDAPPA.—What are you going to do with regard to the errors that have crept into the text books?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—We are going to appoint a committee for that

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—What prevents the Government from nationalising the other text books also?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—We have already nationalised forty-four text books out of a total of 921. We have to spread it over a number of years. We have to appoint a committee of writers and take other steps.

He also wanted to know what had happened to Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography being made as a text book in high schools and colleges. This question has been considered and it appears that it cannot be made a text book but may be prescribed as a book for students to read. Steps have been and will be taken to put the story of his life in a compressed form so that it will be available to the students. His philosophy is also made a lesson in the high schools and colleges. A committee will be set up to look into the defects in the text books and to look into such portions as should not be entered there.

Sri V. M. DEO (Gubbi).—Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography has never been written and the book contains his outlook towards life. In other words, there is nothing like an autobiography of Gandhiji. His life story may be rewritten and it can be a small text book, but the whole of it cannot be a text book.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I have already stated that the philosophy of Gandhiji

is incorporated in the lessons in the text books.

In regard to teacher-pupils somebody wanted to know whether they were paid stipends or whether pay was given to them. I may inform the House that stipends are paid to them now. In the case of teacher-pupils it is Rs. 50 per month and in the case of graduate teachers, it is Rs. 75.

Sri Ganji Veerappa raised a point about the Law College building. Government intend to construct a building for the Law College but it will take time because it comes under non-plan expenditure. We have to phase it in such a way that least objection is taken by the Planning Commission.

As regards the appointment of Professors in the Law College, Government have taken a decision to appoint a Selection Committee to select the Law College Professors and Lecturers. The personnel of the committee will be announced shortly. Till then, the existing Professors and Lecturers will be continued in the College.

He also made a complaint about the M. L. course having no facilities. He simply mentioned it, but did not give details as the time was short. I will look into it. I am sure he will come to me and tell me what exactly he means.

Srimathi Nagarathnamma made a grievance that freeships for girls are not given in time and that there is a lot of delay. I confess, Sir, to a certain extent what she said is correct. I will look into it. She also made a complaint about the age limit of five years and 8 months. The Deputy Minister has replied to that. I need not go into the whole question. I only add here that compulsory education starts from the age of sixth year. At the age of five it does not begin. It is a sort of concession given to the parents because there were some complaints that to wait for the age of six plus would be a sort of harassment. She would also excuse me if I say that the Government cannot go below this age.

4-30 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಏ ವರ್ಷ.

L.A.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ.—ಅದು ಕಂಪಲ್ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. She also mentioned...

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAFFA.—May I know what is that Government Order in regard to age limit?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ.—ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಾಟ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಡೆಯಲಾರದೆ, ಚಿರಮನ್ ಸಾಹೇಬ ರದೋ ಪಟ್ಟೇಲ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರದೋ ಅದು ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸು ಎಂದು ಬರೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜಾತಕ ಬರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂಟಾಣಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣೆ ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ.—ದಕ್ಷಿಣೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ತ್ತದೆ.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAFFA.—This creates a good lot of confusion because these officers say that this is not the correct age and ask us to bring a correct age certificate declared before a court and so on. If I want to have my child admitted, I have to get a false age certificate. In order to see that confusion is not created in future, I want a very crystal and clear answer.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I would like to suggest to the House that if a point has been raised by one Member, repetition of it in a larger number of words by another Member is not going to add to the efficacy of the point. It takes away a lot of time. That point was raised by Sri Revannasiddappa.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—Compulsory education starts at five plus ten months. Voluntary admissions will be at five years but compulsory education starts at five years plus ten months. There are a few more points raised and I will not go into them. But I assure the House that I will look into them, especially about the Hindi teachers which was mentioned by Hon'ble Member Srimathi Nagarathnamma.

I want to mention a few other points. The Government have taken a decision to implement the triple benefit scheme and an officer has been appointed in this respect. You are also aware that the free education concession at the secondary stage to the students of the parents whose income is Rs. 2,400 has been announced yesterday. The Government have also taken steps to

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upgrade the three intermediate colleges. In the meantime during the last few months, two more colleges have been started in the private sector—one at Tiptur and the other at K.G.F. I have also mentioned that the high schools have increased enormously and their number at the present day is 991. I must also mention here, Sir, that we have been lucky in inducing the Government of India to locate at Mysore the West German Printing Press. It is going to be one of the huge printing Presses and whatever complaints have been made on the floor of this House about the textbooks will not prevail any longer after the establishment of this West German Press. Steps have also been taken for the establishment of two regional Printing Presses—one at Dharwar and the other at Gulbarga. Steps are being taken for Mono Press to be installed at Bangalore. We have also requested the Government of India to give more aid to employ more primary teachers. We are awaiting the Government of India's reply and I feel sure the Government of India will come to our aid. I have also announced yesterday the setting up of a Committee to look into the establishment of a special type of University for Bangalore. The Government of India have decided to locate the regional Training College at Mysore. We have also drafted a Bill to establish a Rural Agricultural University, the centres of which will be Hebbal and Dharwar. I have also mentioned what steps we have taken about the mid-day meals. These are some of the things which have happened during the last few months.

Smt. K. S. NAGARATHNAMMA.—What about Hindi teachers and audio-visual education?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I will look into that. There was a point raised by one Hon'ble Member by way of cut motion and that is about the levy of medical inspection fee without arranging for medical inspection. My information is, no medical inspection fees are collected. One Honourable Member wanted the appointment of Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the Taluks.

Sanction has been accorded for Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the State but the cadre and recruitment rules for such Deputy Inspectors are under the final consideration of Government. A complaint was made about the inadequate allotment and step-motherly treatment of the aided schools. It is the declared policy of the Government to foster private effort in education and aid them suitably. In the new grant-in-aid code, the provisions have been liberalised so that 80% to 85% of the expenditure is borne by the Government in the urban and rural areas respectively. Building grants up to 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of one lakh of rupees is provided for. It is the policy of the Government to foster private institutions as much as possible and specific requests and concrete proposals coming from the aided schools will be considered by the Government sympathetically and Government will try to remove the grievances, if any.

Sir, I have referred to the more important of the points. I am sure that the Hon'ble Members will be satisfied; and if there are any difficulties with them, I will be at their disposal to give whatever information they want.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಪ್ಪ (ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳೆ).—ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನೂ prescribe ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ದೇವರಾಯನ ದುರ್ಗ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂಬಂಥ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿವೆ. Fundamentals ಎಲ್ಲ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಠಪ್ರವಚನಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ.—ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಗುಮ್ಮಟ ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇಂಥ ಕೆಲವು ತಪ್ಪುಗಳಿವೆ. ಇವನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಷನನ್ನು ಮಾಡೋಣ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA (Maddur).—Sir, the other day the Finance Minister made a statement in this House while intervening in the Budget debate and he was pleased to observe that the Government had taken a decision to name these temporary Lecturers who became Demonstrators and Tutors as Assistant Lecturers. Sri Ganji Veerappa also

made a reference to this matter. You have not been pleased to say anything on that.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I have made an exhaustive statement on this point.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—All this happened after you made the exhaustive statement.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—Whether you call them as Tutors or Assistant Lecturers, it does not matter.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ರೋಡ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಯಾಯಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪುಟ್ಟ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ವಿವರವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯಿತ್ತರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ.—ಆ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಏಜೆಂಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇಳಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಇಂಥ ಧರ್ಮಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ 3-4 ಜನ ಜಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೂಟಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಏನು, ಅವರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಏನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ.—ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ನೋಟಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಒಕೆ ಕೇಳಬೇಕು?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Should we not know what are the duties and responsibilities and functions of the Joint Directors? ನೋಟಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಆಗಿರುವುದು ನಮಗೆ ಪತ್ತೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If there is a notification, then the Member is at fault.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I do not know where that notification is.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I solve it by requesting the Hon'ble Minister to give him a fresh copy.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I request the Hon'ble Speaker very humbly, Sir. Let him not be unkind. I want to know what are the duties of Joint Directors, because I understand there is any amount of quarrel in the DPI's Office. Let me know what are their duties, responsibilities and functions. Please make it clear, Sir.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I want to refresh the memory of that Hon'ble Member by referring him to my exhaustive reply given.

Sri M. Y GHORPADE.—Sir, I want to put this question rather bluntly, so that I want the categorical reaction

from the Hon'ble Minister. Is it not a fact that if you abolish English as the medium of instruction, you are left with no alternative but to accept Hindi as the language for all central purposes and inter-State purposes and recruitment? Does the Hon'ble Minister consider that is more in the interest of Karnataka and South India to strengthen the position of English at the Centre? Even Sri Sanjeeva Reddy has made a statement on this point. In Madras, certain elements which are wanting to make Tamil as the medium of instruction, have no intention of accepting Hindi. The result will be the strategy of segregation. In Karnataka whether we will not be supporting the strategy of segregation if we support this move? Whether it is not a fact that we have no alternative except to accept Hindi for all central purposes if you abolish English as the medium of instruction? Do you think that I will help Karnataka if you strengthen the position of English? Will it not result in large scale unemployment in Karnataka? Is the Government prepared to guarantee full employment to every child in Karnataka?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I do not know what is happening in Madras. I only state that at the National Integration Council on which the Chief Minister of Madras was also a Member, he has accepted that the medium of instruction will have to be regional language and it will have to be changed in due course of time, stage by stage, step by step and it has to be as smooth as possible. They have also accepted the formula of three languages one is regional language, the second is Hindi and the third is English being made compulsory, and when all these three languages are compulsorily taught to our boys and girls, to as large a section as possible, we need not be afraid of the segregation policy at all. And after all, this is a matter on which great thought has been bestowed and decisions have been taken at the highest level by people who have the good of the country as a whole at heart and started the idea of national integration to discourage disintegrating tendencies.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is there any end to these sorts of questions? If everybody wants clarifications on every point, how are we to proceed? We have already overstepped the time allotted. Now it is 5 O' clock and we should have finished two Demands by this evening.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—I want to ask about the night schools. There has been a Central decision to encourage evening high schools and colleges. Even the Defence Department has been conducting some technical courses at night. May I know whether this Government is not going to be in conformity with the Central decision as regards the night high school?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—As I have already said, night tuition is not discouraged. What we discourage is the night high school. In fact, it cannot be called as 'night schools'. It does not conform to the standards of a high school. That is why Government is not willing to consider it as night high school. But if the Hon'ble Member is under the impression that Government is discouraging tuitions at night, he is not correct. Government would allow the N.G.Os. and others to take tuition at night, if they so want but night schools cannot be recognised as night high schools.

Sri SANJIVANATH AIKALA.—There has been an incessant demand from South Kanara to establish a separate University. I want to have some clarification on that point.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—A University for South Kanara is a dream at present.

Sri P. F. D'MELLOW (Nominated).—The Government have been pleased to accept that in the case of the lady trainees, 110 girls could not be accommodated because the girls did not choose to go to training schools other than the one at Bangalore. Will the Hon. Minister consider whether it is not possible to accommodate these girls at Bangalore by enabling the other high schools which are willing to undertake training of teachers to absorb these 110 girls?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—The view expressed by my Hon. friend

Sri D' Mellow will be kept in view. But it is also difficult to accommodate girls to such an extent.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that a high-level committee had bestowed its thought in respect of the change of medium of instruction. May I know whether before Government takes a decision, it will take the House into confidence?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—We do not take any decision so far as the present Universities are concerned. It is their own business.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—Since a statement has been made by the Education Minister saying that the 3 colleges which they have started privately in the ex-Mysore region are going to be taken over by Government, I want to know whether in view of the fact that these first-grade colleges were started in these districts because Government did not like to start Colleges, if the managements of Hyderabad districts namely, Bidar and Raichur, come forward and they express their inability to upgrade these colleges, would Government take over these colleges also?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I am sorry I did not give the full story. That is why this confusion started. The idea was to give one first grade college to each district and wherever there was no first grade college, it was the intention of the Government to give them a first grade college. In respect of Kolar, they started the first year and then expressed their inability to start the second and third year courses. In Chikmagalur the same situation arose. Government stepped in and said that since Kolar, Chikmagalur and Mandya had no first grade colleges, Government would undertake the task of giving them each a first grade college.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—Is the Government going to start or not there?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—We have upgraded the Intermediate Colleges.

Sri D VENKATARAMIAH (Robertsonpet).—Will the Government consider the

desirability of upgrading the Mining School in Rebertsonpet into a Mining College in view of the fact that assurance has been given by the present Education Minister who was then the Chief Minister and also the previous Chief Minister, Sri Jatti, that it would be done immediately this year?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—We expect that the K.G.F. will go over to the Government of India at the earliest hour and if that is so, this question does not arise at all.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA (Harihar).—May I know the policy of the Government in the matter of starting 3 more engineering colleges in the State?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—In the Third Plan, no allotment for starting engineering colleges has been made. As far as Government is concerned the question of starting engineering colleges does not arise at all.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜಿ. ಹೊನ್ನಮೇಟ (ರೋಣ್).—ರೆಸಿಡೆನ್ಸಿಯರ್ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಏನಾಯಿತು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ.—ರೆಸಿಡೆನ್ಸಿಯರ್ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಸುಪ್ಲೇಶ ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member could have been here when the reply was given. He was not present and he wants to make a point of it now.

Sri Y. MANJAIHA SHETTY (Baindur).—A couple of days ago, it appeared in the news papers that the Finance Minister while replying to the debate in the Council had said that the Government had decided to transfer elementary education to taluk board. Now the Hon'ble Education Minister while replying to the debate has said that the Government is yet to take a decision in this matter. May I know which version is authoritative?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—What I said in the Council was that it was the intention of the Government to transfer management of the primary schools to Taluk Development Boards. The final decision and the orders of the Government will be issued afterwards.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA (Palya).—What was said was that a final decision

had been taken but only the implementation is pending.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If the Hon'ble Member is going to depend on the reports which appear in the Press, it is a different matter.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—But, is it.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Where is the time if everybody puts questions? At 5 O'clock I am going to put the Demands to the House.

[Sri N. O. SAMAJI.—Spoke in Marathi].

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—(In Marathi).

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—The Hon'ble Minister was pleased to say that there was no allotment in the Third Plan for starting engineering colleges. I want to know what help Government would give if private managements come forward to open such colleges. Some private gentlemen have now come forward to start engineering colleges and what help would Government give?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ.—ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಒಂದು ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ನೋಟಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದು 4-5 ದಿವಸಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಅಕೋಸಿಮೇಟ್ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಯಾರು ಹಾಗೆ ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರ ಕಥೆ ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri Y. MANJAYYA SHETTY.—When the Hon'ble Education Minister was the Chief Minister of this State, he visited Manipal in connection with some function and he was pleased to announce that this State required two more Universities and that one of these Universities would have its headquarters at Manipal in South Kanara. May I know whether the Hon'ble Minister holds that view still or whether he has changed that view?

5.00 P.M.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—Sir, I have made no such statement at all. I only said that there was a demand for two or three more Universities in the State. It is a matter to be considered in due course by Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will now put the Demand to the House. The question is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,75,76,700 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1962, in respect of ‘Education’.”

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 18—Medical

Sri K. NAGAPPA ALVA (Minister for Health).—Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Mysore, I beg to move :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,32,01,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st March 1963, in respect of ‘Medical’.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,32,01,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st March 1963, in respect of ‘Medical’.”

Demand No. 19 also is before the House. The Cut Motions have been circulated. Now the debate will begin. Before it begins, I would like to know how long we should sit. Shall we sit till 6-30 P.M. or 7 P.M. ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Till 6-30 P.M., Sir.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Till 9 o'clock, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is that the suggestion of the Hon'ble Member ? Shall I put it to the House ? Does the Hon'ble Member want me to take it seriously ?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I wanted that we should sit till 6 P.M. But the

Finance Minister so easily suggests that we should sit till 6-30 P.M. That is why I said.

9 P.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—When any Hon'ble Member makes a suggestion, he must be serious about it. The debate will go on for the rest of the day and till 3-30 P.M. tomorrow and then the Government will reply. The House will sit till 6-30 P.M. today. Today it will be fifteen minutes for each Hon'ble Member to speak ; tomorrow it may be ten minutes. We will begin the debate.

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, The policy and the programme of the Government of Mysore in regard to public health and medicine are most unhealthy and unsound. Too frequently, the Ministries in Mysore are subjected to infatigable paralysis and mortal casualty for the last six or seven years. This has the deteriorating effect on the Medical as well as the Public Health Departments. Grave malady requires grave remedies and I feel that only an able Physician can treat it properly, and I feel our present Health Minister is quite expert in that respect.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

Since the time allowed to me is short, I would like to refer briefly to certain salient points. I would like to refer to the Bhoire Committee Report. It has been suggested in that report that there should be only one Director both for the Medical and Public Health Departments. That has not been implemented and I feel that a time has come when this recommendation should be implemented immediately. Sir, much is said about the Primary Health Centres, where there are no doctors, no staff and no medical and other equipments. So, immediate attention of Government is essential and necessary steps should be taken in this direction. Then Sir, I refer to the vexatious disease in the country and in particular in the State and that is the leprosy disease. That is a most

dangerous disease and sufficient attention is not given to treatment, prevention and its eradication. There are not enough hospitals to accommodate leprosy patients, consequently, we find most of these people in the streets of the cities go a begging. So, I draw the immediate attention of the Government to see that enough hospitals are provided to accommodate such patients.

Then, Sir, I shall confine my remarks to Ayurveda. Most of the Health Ministers in this Government had shed crocodile tears, if I may say so, on the pitiable plight of Ayurveda medicines and Ayurveda Practitioners. Nothing has been done in this direction. Time and again there was incessant demand by the Ayurveda Practitioners and Ayurveda students to improve their lot. But unfortunately, no attention has been given to this question. Problems facing the Ayurveda profession have repeatedly been brought to the notice of the Government with no results. I suggest that a separate Director of Ayurveda Medicine must be appointed immediately.

When the Ha umanthaiya Ministry was functioning, the Chief Minister promised that a Director of Ayurvedic Medicine would be appointed. I ask Government whether they could not find one Director for Ayurvedic Medicine in the State so far. There were several eminent practitioners, Ayurvedic scholars and well versed Ayurvedic physicians. Government could have appointed one among them as Director in Ayurvedic Medicine.

Sri K. NAGAPPA ALVA.—There is the Deputy Director now in charge of Ayurveda-indigenous system of medicine.

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—There must be a separate Director for Ayurvedic Medicine and a Deputy Director is not primarily meant for that.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—May I raise one point? When both the Medical and Health Departments are to be combined, at that time there will be only one Director. Then what is to happen to

different systems of medicine? It will be a section in that department. One Deputy Director will look after Ayurveda,

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—This is the demand made by our Ayurvedic practitioners. They want a separate Director for Ayurvedic medicine and I still insist upon it and say that a separate Director be appointed for Ayurvedic medicine.

All the Ayurvedic hospitals and Ayurvedic teaching institutions are ill-equipped. There are not a sufficient number of Professors to teach the various subjects. We have got two children one Allopathic and the other Ayurvedic. The Allopathic child is pampered and fed well and it is given more funds than it actually requires. The Ayurvedic system is under-fed and it is starved and you see how the two children are growing. The Allopathic child is growing very well and the Ayurvedic child is growing weaker and weaker. I ask, is it proper to treat the different systems of medicine in two different ways? How can you expect the same growth in these two systems of medicine when they are treated differently? What is the amount allotted for Ayurveda when compared to the Allopathic system of medicine? Ayurveda is not only a science of curing but it is a science of life as well. It was given sufficient patronage by our national leaders and even Gandhiji was of the firm opinion that if at all the Indian masses could get good treatment, it was only through the Ayurvedic system of medicine. Unfortunately this was not palatable to the Ministers who were in charge of Medical and Public Health Departments.

I also wish to bring to the notice of this House certain difficulties to which our Ayurvedic practitioners are subjected. They are of course Registered Practitioners but they have to take licence to use Aristas and Aswas. You register them as Vaidyas and if they are to use Aristas and Aswas they have to obtain licence. The N.P.T Act clearly lays down that no Ayurvedic practitioner should take licence to use Aristas and Asawas.

(SRI SANJEEVANATH AIKALA)

They contain only 17 to 18 per cent of alcohol and this percentage is not sufficient to intoxicate a person.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—There are some practitioners who in the name of these medicines are actually making liquor. To prevent it they are expected to maintain registers.

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—It is very strange that the Finance Minister should make this allegation which is not true. If it were so under the provisions of the Prohibition Act, such offenders could be dealt with; but the provisions of the M.S.T.P. Act should not be made use of to harass the Ayurvedic practitioners. I will cite one example. The Proprietor of one Pharmaceutical Company called Buvendranath Products, Katpadi was arrested for alleged illegal possession of alcohol but ultimately the proprietor took the case to the court and the Excise Inspector who arrested the proprietor was reprimanded by the Learned Judge against the misinterpretations of the Act and I understand the Excise Inspector is now under suspension. That is how the provisions of this Act have been misinterpreted and consequently most of the Ayurvedic practitioners have been harassed so much. The Act recently passed contemplates the appointment of an Ayurvedic Board. Though the Act was passed about three months back, the constitution of the Ayurvedic Board is not yet finalised.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—They are framing rules.

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—Does it require three months to frame the rules? Government should take the earliest opportunity to constitute this Ayurvedic Board which is quite necessary.

There are some private Ayurvedic Colleges. Government is giving them very small subsidies. They say, since not so much patronage is given to these institutions by the public why should Government give large subsidies or grant-in-aid? This is again begging the question. I ask, how the Ayurvedic

institutions which are badly fed, which are given small doles, can be expected to come up to the standard of the allopathic institutions which are so pampered by Government? Now, Sir, several demands of the Ayurvedic students have not been met and there have been incessant troubles in all the Ayurvedic Colleges. I ask Government to enquire into these demands and do justice to the Ayurvedic system of medicine which is one of the ancient systems, which alone could bring real relief to the rural people.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಂ. ದೇವಯ್ಯ (ಪರಿಯಾಪಟ್ಟಣ).—ನಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಇದ್ದೇರಿಕೆಂದು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಕೊಡಗು ದಿಸ್ತ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ದಿಸ್ತ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್. ನಮ್ಮ ದಿಸ್ತ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 22 ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು ಇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದುಡ್ಡುವದಿಂದ ಇವೊತ್ತು ಸಾಧಾರಣ 7-8 ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ 22 ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಎರಡು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಬಾಕಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಖರ್ಚಿಗಾಗಿ ತೋಡಿದವರು ದುಡ್ಡುಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸದಿಂದ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ನಿಕ್ಕದೇ ನಿಷ್ಟ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಶೋಚನೀಯ. ನಾವು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಇಲ್ಲ, ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ನಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಾವು ಕಷ್ಟತಾಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೇಳುವಂಥದು ಬಹಳ ಶೋಚನೀಯ. ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದವುಗಳಿಗೆ ನರ್ಸ್‌ರಾದವರು ರಿಕ್ಯೂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲೋಕಲ್ ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಿಡೇಟ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ರಿಕ್ಯೂಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಮೇರಿಕೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪರ್ಮೆನಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಂತಹ ತರಬೇತಿ ಅದ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ತಪ್ಪಿನಿಂದ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ಕೊರತೆಯಾಗಿ ದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ಅಭಾವ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಕ್ಯೂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಅಡ್ಮಿಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಮೆರಿಟ್ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಬ್ಯಾಕ್‌ವರ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಟಿ, ಫಾರ್‌ವರ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಟಿ ಎಂದು. ಮೆರಿಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಫಾರ್‌ವರ್ಡ್ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಟಿ ಅವರು, ಬ್ಯಾಕ್‌ವರ್ಡ್ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವವರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಇಂಥಾ ಸಿಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡು ನಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಯಾವತ್ತು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣದವರು, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ 120ರಿಂದ 250 ಇಂಚು ಮಳೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂಥಾ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಇವರನ್ನು ಹೋಗಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಪಾಪ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಇದ್ದು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿ,

ಸಿನಿಮಾ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದ್ದವರು ದಟ್ಟ ಕಾಡು, ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ವಾಸವಾಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ಒಂದು ತಪ್ಪು ನಿರ್ಣಯ. ಅಡ್ಡಿಪಡೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಡುಗಳಲ್ಲರವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಪಡೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅಡ್ಡಿಪಡೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರು ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ತಮ್ಮ ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದೆಂದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾದೀತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮದರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ವೇಡಿಕಲ್ ಸೀಟ್ ಆಗಲೇ, ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಸೀಟ್ ಆಗಲೇ ದಿಸ್ಪೆನ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡಿನವರಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅಡ್ಡಿಪಡೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ತರಹ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡ್ಡಿಪಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ನಮಗೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಒಂದು ತಪ್ಪನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಅತಿ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವಂಥ ಜನರು ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುವಂಥವರು. ಅವರು ಖಾಯಿಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಲ್ಲದೇ ಔಷಧಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಹೋದರೂ ಔಷಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಲ್ ಪಾಷ್ ಬರೆದುಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಡ್ರಗ್ಸ್ಟಾಪ್ ನಿಂದ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಾದರೆ ಒಡವರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾದಂತಾಯಿತು? ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು ದಟ್ಟ ಕಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರು ಆಗಿ ಕಲ್ಕರಂ ಇತ್ಯಂತ ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಸ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಹಣ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಪಿ ತೋಟ, ಪಲಕ್ಕಿ ತೋಟಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಗವರ್ನಿಂಗ್ ಮೆಂಟರಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಕೊಡುವಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ, ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಅದರೂ ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಒಡನೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೊಗರಾದಿನಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವವರು ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಪರಿಚಯ ಇದ್ದವರು, ಅವರ ಕಷ್ಟ ಅರಿತವರು ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಬದುಕು, ಆರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಟ್ರೀಟ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇವತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವವರಿಲ್ಲ ಅಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿರಿ. ನಮಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ತರಹದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಗುಪ್ಸೆಯುಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜನರು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನರಿತು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅತಿ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನನಗೆ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ (ಹೊಳೇನರಸೀಪುರ). - ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಾರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಡಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವು

ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಚ್ಛೆಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ನಮಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದಂಥ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅನೇಕ ಸಾರಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥಾ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಅನಾಹುತಗಳೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಮುಖೇನ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಒಯಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲೊಡತಾ ಇದ್ದಂಥ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ವೇಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಮೊದಲನೇ ವರ್ಷದ ತರಗತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆದ್ಯಂತ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದ್ದೆಲ್ಲಾ ವೈದ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ತಗಲಿದ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತುಂಬಿ ಕೊಡುವವರು ಯಾರು?

5-30 P.M.

ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ನೌಕರಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಪರಿಮಿತಿ ಮೀರಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೂವತ್ತು ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಒಂದು ತಪ್ಪು ಅಷ್ಟೇನೆಂದರೆ ಆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಯಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಆದರೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿರುವ ಹಣದ ನಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರು? ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇನಾದರೂ ಆ ಹುಡುಗರು ನೌಕರಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವ ವಯೋಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಡಿಲ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ? ಅವರಿಗೆ ಫೀಜು ಅಥವಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕೊಡಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ನೋಂದಿರುವ ಆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಉಚಿತವೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವು ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲಿಟ್ಟು ತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಯುನಾನಿ ವೈದ್ಯಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವುಗಳಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೇನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲ L.A.M.S. ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ವೈದ್ಯರನ್ನಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಪಂಡಿತರನ್ನಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ನವರು ಅವರಿಗೆ 70-80 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನ್ನ ತೈಲಗಳಿಗೆ ನರ್ಸುಗಳಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಾಂಪೌಂಡರುಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಔಷಧಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೈದರಾಬಾದು ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ 800 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವರೆಗೆ ಔಷಧದ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಔಷಧಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಾಗಿ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿ. ಇದರಿಂದೇನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ? ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ, ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಂಥ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ)

ಅಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಿಷದ ಕ್ಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂಬಳ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಮೆ. ಸರ್ಜನ್ಗಳಿಗೆ 140 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್.ಎ.ಎಂ.ಎಲ್. ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವ ವೈದ್ಯರಿಗೆ 120 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ಎಲ್.ಎಂ.ಪಿ. ಮಾಡಿರುವವರಿಗೆ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ವೈದ್ಯನೊಬ್ಬರೇ ಯಾರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆರೋಪಿತರ ಅಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ತೇಜನವನ್ನು ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ವೈದ್ಯಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಅಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ತೊಳೆಯುವ ದೋಬೆಯ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ವೈದ್ಯಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿರಂಜೀವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಐದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಡಿಪಾಜಿಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆರೋಪಿತರ ಅಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಖಾಯಂ ಏರ್ಪಾಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಇದೆ; ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ಒಂದೇ ಸಮನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಯಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್ ಇದೆ. ಆರೋಪಿತರಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಸರ್ಜನ್‌ಗಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇವಲ 25 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವರೆಗೆ ಬಿಷದ ವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆರೋಪಿತರ ವೈದ್ಯ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಸರ್ಜನ್ 500 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವರೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ? ಸಮಾನತೆಯು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಸಮಾನತೆಯು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಹದಿನೈದು ಸಾವಿರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅಸ್ಪತ್ರೆನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅಂತೂ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡಿನ ಕಡೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರಿಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎನಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರುಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಇದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆ. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಅಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ ವಿಷಯ. ಒಂದು ಹೆಲ್ಪ್ ಯೂನಿಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಜನರು ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕಾಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮಾದರಿಯದಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಂಕರ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದರೆ, ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಕೊಡಿ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ, ಬಾವಿ ಎಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎನಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಬಿಷದಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಫಾರ್ಮಸಿಯಿಂದ. ಅಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ 20 ಬಿಷದಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಐದಾರು ಬಿಷದಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೊರಗೆ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದರಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಬಿಷದಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಡಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಥವಾ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಫಾರ್ಮಸಿಯಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಿಷದ ಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಲು ನನಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನಮ್ಮ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ (ಗಾಂಧಿನಗರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, “ಆಚಾರವೇ ಸ್ವರ್ಗ, ಅನಾಚಾರವೇ ನರಕ,” ಎಂದರೆ, ನಡವಳಿಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಸ್ವರ್ಗ, ನಡವಳಿಕೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ನರಕ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರು. ಇದರಂತೆ ಸ್ವರ್ಗ ನರಕಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟುಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಖಾತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ; ಜನನ ಮರಣಗಳ ಜೀವಾಳವಿದೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇಮ ಖಾತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಈ ಖಾತೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಮಹತ್ವವಾದದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದದ್ದು. ಆರೋಗ್ಯಖಾತೆ, ಇಂತಹ ಮಹತ್ವ ಪುಣ್ಯ ಖಾತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಲಕ್ಷಣವಿರಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅದರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ, ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ಖಾತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು; ಆದರೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಖಾತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹಾಗಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರಣ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನಗೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಕೆಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಬೃಹದಾಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಮಹಾನಗರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರೋಗರುಜಿನಗಳಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ಅಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಂದ ನೆರವು ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದು ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತಲ್ಲ. ವಿಕೋರಿಯಾ, ಬಾರಿಂಗ್ ಅಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳ ಈಗ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬಡಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಗಾಳಿ ಬೆಳಕುಗಳಿಗೂ ಅಭಾವವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಕಾರಣ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಅಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಬಡಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾ ಬಡಾವಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದರೆ, ಈ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒತ್ತಡ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅತಿ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಅಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯೇನೆಂದರೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕೂಲಿ

ಕಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಬಡವರು ವಾಸಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಜನರಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸಂಚಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಬಡಬಗ್ಗರಿಗಾಗಿ ತೆರೆದರೆ ಮಹತ್ವಪೂರಿತವಾದ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದಾದ, ಮೆಚ್ಚುಬಹುದಾದ ಒಂದು ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಈ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಹತ್ವವಲ್ಲ. ಅವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕಡೆ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಲ್ಲ, ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಔಷಧವೇ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿರುವ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸುವ್ಯಸ್ಥಿತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು ಸರ್ವೋತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟವಾದ ಕೆಲಸ. ಅನನ್ಯ ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಬೇರೆ ಹೊಸ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವುದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕ್ಷಯರೋಗದ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ವಿತಕ್ಕೂ ಸಾಲದಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ಥಳದೊರೆಯದೆ ನೂರಾರು ರೋಗಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸರದಿ ಯಾವಾಗ ಬರುತ್ತದೋ ಎಂದು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳದೊರೆಯದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಬಡ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಹೆಲ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಔಷಧಿಗಳಿವೆ, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂತಹ ರೋಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಚರಿಸಲು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹಿಂದೊಮ್ಮೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ನಾನು ಈಗ ನೂಟಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ, ಸಂಚಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಕೂಡ ಇಂಥ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ, ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬಲ್ಲದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಕೂಲಕಾರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಸಂಚಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಆಯುಗಲು, ನರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೇ ಸಣ್ಣ ನೌಕರರು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷದ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರೇ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅನೇಕ ಪಡಬಾರದ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲಸದಮೇಲಿರುವ ಇಂತಹವರ ಸಣ್ಣ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಒಂದು ನೌಕರರ ಶಿಶು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ತೊಟ್ಟಿಲುಗಳು, ಅಳಿದ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು, ಹಾಲಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕೆಲವರು ದಾದಿಯರು ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಒಬ್ಬಂಟಿಗರಾಗಿರುವ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ (ಕೇಂದ್ರ) ಆಂಬುಲೆನ್ಸ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಆಂಬುಲೆನ್ಸ್‌ವ್ಯಾನುಗಳು, ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ, ಅವರಿಗೊಂದು ಟಿಫಿನ್,

ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ವಸತಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮಹಾನಗರದ ಜನತೆಗೆ, ತ್ವರಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುವರೆಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವರಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಾ ಅಕ್ರಮ—ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಮೂಲಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್‌ಮನ್ ಕಮಿಷಿಯರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅಷ್ಟೇನೂ ಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಡಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ದುಬಾರಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಾರಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಮೈಕ್ರೋಸ್ಕೋಪ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಡ್ರಗ್ ಇಂಟೆಕ್ಟರ ಹುದ್ದೆ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿಯೇ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದೆಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಅವರಿಂದ ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು, ಡಿ.ಎಂ.ಎಸ್. ಅವರು ಪರಾಂಬರಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕೊನೆಯ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಗಳು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ, ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕವಾಗಿ, ತಜ್ಞರಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಲ್ಪದ ಬೇಕು. ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬ ನವಾಬರು ಬಡಾಪ್ತಿಯೋ, ಫೋಟಾಸ್ಟನ್ ಹಾಕಬೇಕೋ ಎಂದು ಗುಮಾಸ್ತರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ರುಜು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಆಗಬಾರದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮಾಲೂ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಹಣವೂ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನೀರು ಬೆರೆತ ಹಾಲು, ಕೊಳೆತ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ, ಮಾಂಸ, ತರಕಾರಿ, ನಾಯಿ ತಿನ್ನುವ ರೊಟ್ಟಿ, ಟಂಟಾಕ್ಟರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆಂಬ ದೂರು ಬಂದರೆ ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕು, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರು ಕಂಭ ಕೋಣ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡದಂತೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ವಹಿಸುವುದು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ, "Issue notice to the contractor" ಎಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಬ್ಲಡ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಒಂದರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದೆ. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ರೇಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾರಿಂಗ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತುರ್ತು ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ರೇ ವಿಭಾಗ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ದಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆಯಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ದಾದಿ, ಮಿಡ್‌ವೈಫ್ ಇವರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಭಾಗ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ದಾದಿಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಡ್‌ವೈಫ್‌ಗಳು ಅನುಭವಿತರಾಗಿರಬೇಕಲ್ಲದೆ, ಮಧ್ಯಮಯಿಸಿನವರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಉತ್ತಮ. ಆಯಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಸತಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಮಿತನಂತಾನ ಯೋಜನಾ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡಿಯುವವರಿಗೆ ವಾಹನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ದೊಂದಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಉತ್ತಮ, ಪರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಟ್ಯೂಟರ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ನರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ನರ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ಸ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ಕರೆದು

(ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ)

ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ನರ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈಗಿನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ವೈದ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಸಹಜವಾದ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೆಲವು ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೌಕರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ರಕ್ತಗತವಾಗಿ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ ಏನೆಯವಿದ್ದು ದಯಾಪರತೆಯ ಉಪಚಾರ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷ್ಣು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕವಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಔಷಧಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ದಯಾಮಯತೆಯ ಉಪಚಾರ, ಏನೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ರೋಗಿಗಳು ಗುಣಮುಖವಾಗಲು ತುಂಬಾ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾರಣವಿಷ್ಟೇ: ಅನೇಕ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು, ನರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಹಂಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾಗರಿಕ ನಡೆಮಡಿಗಳಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ನೋಡಿ ಕಿವಿಯಾರೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ವಾಣಿವಿರಾಜ ಮತ್ತೆ ಏಕೋರಿಯಾ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ನರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳು ಬದ ಮಹಿಳಾ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಗ್ಗಿ ಆದುವ ಮಾತು, ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ರೀತಿ, ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಷಾದಕರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು ಏನೆಯಪರತೆ, ದಯಾಪರತೆಗೆ ತೆರುಮನೆಗಳಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. “ದಯವಿಡಿ ಸಕಲ ರೋಗಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ದಯವೇ ವೈದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಜೀವಾವಯೋ, ಅಂತಲ್ಲದೊಲ್ಲ ನಯ್ಯಾ” ಎಂದು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಹೇಳುವಂತಾಗಲೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ.

ದಾರಿಂಗ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಐರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಒಂದು ವರುಷದಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರಣ ವೇನು? ಅದನ್ನು ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಮಾಗಡಿರೋಡ್ ಅಂಚುಡಾಡ್ಯಗಳ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಬೇಕೆಡೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಳೆದವರ್ಷವೇ ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಮುಗಿದಿದ್ದರೂ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿಷಾದಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂಥ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಆಗಲೇ ಮುಗಿದಿದ್ದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ತಡ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ವಿಷಾದಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ತೀವ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಒತ್ತಾಯದಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ “ಏನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಕ್ಕಮಗಳನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದುದುಂಟು. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುವೆವು” ಎಂದು ಒಮ್ಮೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಲ್ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನಾಗಪ್ಪ ಆಳ್ವಾರವರು ಕಳೆದವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಏಕೋರಿಯಾ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟು ಒಗೆಯುವ ಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ವರ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿದರೆ, ಆಳ್ವಾರವರ ಹೆಸರು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಚಿರಸ್ಮಾಯಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಂದು ನಿಂತಿದೆಯೋ ಹಾಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಗಪ್ಪ ಆಳ್ವಾರವರ ಹೆಸರು ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ಮೆದಿಕಲ್ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿರಸ್ಮಾಯಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಾಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಿ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ಬದುಕಿ ಬಾಳಲಿ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಒಂದು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯಿದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಈ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR (Belgaum City).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few observations on this important subject. The problem of Public Health is of vital importance in a backward and poverty-ridden country like that of ours. In the Third Plan also, the importance of Public Health has been realised. The Third Plan aims at providing a certain minimum of physical well-being to the population. And that is to be done with a definite purpose. The purpose is to create conditions favourable to greater efficiency and productivity and that is the purpose which has been set before the Third Plan. In order to improve the efficiency and productivity of the nation, the health problem assumes a vital importance in our planning and in our development. Similarly, the Third Plan lays emphasis on another aspect, and that aspect is of environmental sanitation. Improvement of environmental sanitation is one of the basic needs of our country, if I may say so. Particularly, in respect of water supply, drainage and other sanitary conditions, we find our rural areas in a very insanitary and dirty condition. There has been a rise in the income of the population; there has been to a certain extent rise in the standard of living of the people during the last decade as a result of planning, but unfortunately, Sir, there has not been the concomitant rise in the health conditions of the rural areas. That is the very sad feature of our rural areas. So, Sir, the standard of public health will have to be raised in this country and for that more attention should be given and concentrated efforts would have to be made in the rural areas. Sir, the Third Plan aims at giving drinking water wells, schools and roads to every village; along with that, it should be the duty of the Government to provide medical aid in some form or

other to each and every village. In a democratic country like ours, public health is the responsibility of the Government. It has been the responsibility of the Government and the Government should fully shoulder this responsibility. So, Sir, with this view, attempt should be made that medical health should reach every village. For that, Sir, the number of health units will have to be increased. Particularly in Malnad areas and rural parts which do not get medical aid, mobile vans should be provided. I think there is a scheme in the Third Five Year Plan to provide six or so mobile vans. But this will not be sufficient. The number of mobile vans will have to be increased. The more important question is about family planning. The Third Plan also lays emphasis on this aspect. Greater amount would have to be allotted to family planning in our State where the rate of increase of population is very high which is to the extent of 21 per cent. Family planning will have to be followed with vigorous efforts. There is some programme to provide family planning centres to urban and rural areas. I think, Sir, proper background for family planning is lacking for that, the minds of the people will have to be prepared. In India, the burden on the land should be decreased as far as possible. That is a problem before our Nation. For that purpose, vigorous propaganda will have to be carried on through the Government agency, and also through social and public agencies. Public agencies also should come forward; progressive-minded people should come forward to propagate the idea of family planning in the rural as well as urban areas of the State. Otherwise, we cannot imagine what will be the condition of the State at the rate of 21 per cent increase in the population; within fifty years, the population may be doubled; from one crore ninety-four lakhs, we have risen to two crores forty lakhs and that is going to be a tremendous problem for the State. So, the Government as well as social agencies should take up this problem seriously. Then, Sir, in the rural areas, particularly, the situation during the last two

or three years has not improved. As the speakers before me have already pointed out, there are no sufficient number of doctors, no sufficient number of compounders, and not even good buildings for dispensaries in the rural areas; there may be doctors but there are no compounders no buildings and no medicines; there may be compounders, but there may not be doctors or medicines. My friend here says there are only peons and nobody else. That is the plight of the rural areas. This state of affairs should not continue. As far as possible all these dispensaries should be fully equipped with personnel as well as with equipment and medicines and drugs. Then, Sir, I would like to refer to epidemics and cholera in my district, that is, Belgaum District. During some years in the past, there has been an outbreak of cholera on the banks of Malaprabha, and Ghataprabha in Belgaum District.

6 P.M.

After these epidemics break out, the Department gets awake and tries to do something; and at that time there is lack of adequate supply of serum. There are no dispensaries or there are no beds to provide for patients. Recently, Sir, when during the last month, in the month of June, when cholera broke out in a number of villages on the banks of Malaprabha and Ghataprabha there were no adequate arrangements there. Even the District Medical Officer was not at the headquarters. There was nobody to look after these patients. There was no provision and even temporary dispensaries or some such arrangements were not there at all. The Deputy Commissioner was approached and he was also incompetent in this respect to meet the requirements of the situation. There was no adequate supply of serum. This should not happen when the cholera epidemic is frequent on the banks of the rivers; some arrangements should be made before-hand. Adequate serum should be kept in stock and preventive steps should be taken prior to the breaking out of the epidemics. Otherwise, Sir, if this state of affairs continues or recurs every

(SRI B. R. SUNTHANKAR)

year, it will be a very hard lot for the people.

I would like to point out about the physical rehabilitation section in the Victoria Hospital. I had an opportunity to go there and take treatment for myself. This section is also called the physical therapy. There are some lines of treatment particularly hydro-therapy which are not available anywhere in the State. It is available only at Bangalore. I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister that this section is almost neglected. The average number of patients daily is about 130 to 150. There are very good appliances there, but there is no adequate staff—except one or two doctors to look after.

Sri K. NAGAPPA ALVA.—Is this your latest information please?

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—Yes. Daily I am going there. This morning I had been there and tomorrow I will have to go there.

Sir, there are very good modern appliances there. But there is no mechanical or electrical man to look after these machines, so much so when a machine goes out of order, the patients have to go without treatment for some days or even weeks. There is no electrician, because these are highly mechanised appliances. A specially trained man, a mechanical man should be appointed. Accommodation for that section is very small. It cannot accommodate a sufficient number of patients. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister concerned to take special pains to see that this section of physical rehabilitation is taken good care of, particularly about the disabled children, because a large number of children go there for treatment. There is no provision for message or some such exercises. That provision will have to be made. Yesterday, Sir, the question came up about the disabled students or pupils or children as regards education. It was said that ten per cent of the boys were physically unfit to take education. For such a section of population, this section is

very important and is of great value. I hope that the Hon'ble Minister would look into this section and equip it with the necessary requirements.

Then Sir, one point about rural sanitation. The rural areas will have to be provided with better conditions of health. I refer particularly to the system that is prevalent in the villages, the age-old system, in the matter of answering nature-calls. Every morning this practice is prevalent not only in small villages, but even in small towns having a big population, population of 15,000 or 20,000 we see people early in the morning with a *chambu* going to the maidan outside to answer calls of nature. Even in a town like Sankeswar with a population of 20,000 this practice is prevalent even today. This system breeds insanitary conditions. That is dangerous to public health. In our country, it is a special responsibility which has devolved on the Government to make proper arrangements in such cases.

My friend says there are pigs! Pigs are in coastal areas. Not in Maidan areas. Sir, I have seen a new type of SANDAS which has been evolved by Sarva seva sangh which is called 'SOPA SANDAS'. Some such latrines will have to be provided in the rural areas. I want the Government to take the initiative in this matter. Unless the Government takes the initiative, the efforts of the private organisations like the Sarva Seva Sangha may not be of much avail. Though these private agencies do their best, Government will have to take initiative in this matter and introduce such new types in particular towns and villages and carry on an experiment about this—either this method or any other methods of which the Department is well aware. This is a matter which the Government should take up seriously.

One more point, Sir. There are schemes about water supply and drainage. A large number of schemes of water supply will have to be taken up—it may not be during the Third Plan. But in this respect, I want to suggest to the Government that whenever a water supply scheme is undertaken or finished, drainage scheme

must immediately follow. Take for example my City of Belgaum. Very recently it has got the benefit of water supply scheme and very recently we are getting water from it. But till now, there is no drainage scheme as such for that town. Drainage must immediately follow water supply. Otherwise, the health of the towns and cities would be endangered.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—It is an integral part of water supply.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—Yes, it is undoubtedly so. Therefore I request the Government to take up drainage works simultaneously with water works. Drainage works are part of water supply schemes.

† **Sri ALLAM KARIBASAPPA** (Kurugod).—Sir, many of our friends have already spoken and I would not take much time. I am glad that our Government has allotted a medical college to Bellary about two years back. The people of Bellary assured the Government that they would pay the minimum donation of 15 lakhs. We have already paid about 3 lakhs and we have agreed to pay the balance shortly. In this connection, I would request the Government to reserve some percentage of the seats in the medical college to Bellary District because it is backward compared to other areas of the State. As you are aware, the literacy in Bellary District is 11 to 12 per cent and the backwardness in Hyderabad Karnatak is much more. The idea of the Government in locating the medical college in Bellary was to help the backward district of Bellary as well as Hyderabad Karnatak.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is to help the entire State.

Sri ALLAM KARIBASAPPA.—I am not requesting the Government to reserve all the seats for Bellary and Hyderabad Karnatak, but at least a decent percentage, say, 15 to 20 per cent to Bellary and 20 to 25 per cent to Hyderabad Karnatak, may be reserved for these districts. As I have already said the literacy in Bellary district is only 11 to 12 per cent and in the Hyderabad Karnatak it is between

8 to 10 per cent. As you know, the literacy in Bangalore, Mysore, Dharwar and other places is higher. The Constitution of our country does not prevent reservation of seats for backward areas. I request the Hon. Minister to consider the matter sympathetically.

In many of the rural areas of our district, there are no hospitals at all. The health units are not able to construct buildings owing to certain reasons. The department is insisting on a deposit being made by the people before taking up construction. The villagers do not have enough funds to put in as advance deposit. My suggestion in this behalf is that an undertaking may be taken from the contractor and also responsible citizens of the area, to cut the bill to the extent of the donation of the contribution by the villagers.

Sri K. NAGAPPA ALVA.—That arrangement is already prevailing.

Sri ALLAM KARIBASAPPA.—That is not implemented in our district. Many of the hospitals in our area are not functioning in the rural areas. There are so many hospitals where there are no doctors. Especially in many of the headquarter hospitals poor people are suffering a lot to get admission into the hospital. The doctors should admit them without any influence from the local leaders. The hospitals are meant for the poor and not for the rich. The rich can afford to get treatment in other places. The doctors are expected to dedicate their services to alleviate human sufferings and therefore they must sincerely strive to promote human welfare.

I am very glad that the Bellary Water Works has been taken up and it will be completed in about eight or ten months. I request the Government to allot money for underground drainage because as Sri Sunthankar said, water supply works and drainage works ought to go together. They should be taken up simultaneously.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಳ ಬೀಡಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಪಡೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ)

ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಕೆಲವು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಪಾಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕಾರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಈ ಎರಡು ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಲೀನೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೆನು. ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಈ ಎರಡೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಎರಡು ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸರ್ವೀಸಸ್ ರಾಂಕಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇವರ ಕೈಕೆಳಗೆ ಎರಡು ಜನ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳೂ ಹೀಗೆ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವೆರಡನ್ನೂ ಕೋಡೀಕರಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆವು. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದವರು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಭರವಸೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕೆಲವರನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕಾರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಬಾಬಿ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪವಿದ್ದವರನ್ನು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ನೋಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾದರೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕಾರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಲ ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಈ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಮರತೇ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ಮರೆಯಬಾರದೆಂಬ ಮಮತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಿರುವುದಾದರೆ ಈ ಎರಡು ಬಾಬಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರನ್ನು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಪಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಈ ಎರಡು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಅನುಭವವೂ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ನಾನು ನುಚಿನಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಅನುಭವವಿರತಕ್ಕ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಸ್ಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಅನುಭವ ಪಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮನವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸ್ವಾಗತಾರ್ಹವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಯವಾಗಿ-ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಜನತೆಯ ಸೇವೆಮಾಡುವ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ಯಿರಬೇಕು. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದುಡ್ಡು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇಂಥ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ missionary zeal ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನೆರವೇರಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಹಣವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಾರ್ಥಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಿಷನರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಹ ದುಡ್ಡು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಅವರ ಹಾಗೆ ಸೇವಾ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕು. ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಜನರು ಇವರು ಬಡವರು ಇವರು ಸಾಹುಕಾರರು ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ, ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರೋಗವಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಎಣಿಸಬೇಕು. ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಔಷಧೋಪಚಾರ ಕೊಡುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕೇವಲ ಇವರು ಸಾಹುಕಾರರು ಎಂದು ಅಂಥವರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನೋಡಬಾರದು. ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬನು ಬಡವನು ಎಂದು ತಾತ್ಕಾರ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಬಾರದು. ಬಡವನಾಗಲಿ ಸಾಹುಕಾರನಾಗಲಿ ರೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸನಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಯೊಂದಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಅದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಯೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಡವಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಈ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೂ ನಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವೋ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಶೇಕಡ 80-85 ರಷ್ಟು ರೀಕರಿಂಗ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಂಡಿಚರ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 50 ರಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಅದು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಹಾಯ ಧನವನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಡಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಧನ ಸಹಾಯ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು 1,500 ಜನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಧೋರಣೆಯಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅರಣ್ಯವಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ 15,000 ಜನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ, 20-25 ಮೈಲಿಗಳ ಅಂತರದವರೆಗೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಡಿಲಮಾಡಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಮೆಯಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಈ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಸಡಿಲಮಾಡಿ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಕೊಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿಷಯ. ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದರೂ ನಹ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಲೆಕ್ಚರ್ ಕೊಡಲು ಡಾಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವುದು ಒಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ. ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿಷಯ ಉಪದೇಶ ಮಾಡಲು ನಮಾಜು ಸೇವಕರು ನರ್ಸುಗಳೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಹೋಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರನ್ನು full time ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.—ಹರಿಕಥೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ.—ಡಾಕ್ಟರರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಅನ್ವತ್ಯಯಲ್ಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನ್ವತ್ಯಯಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಅನ್ವತ್ಯಯಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಸ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉಪದೇಶ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ. ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಆಗುವುದು ಸಹ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇಷ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲರಬೇಕು, ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಅಗಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುದು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಆಗಲೇ ಬಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ನರ್ಸ್‌ ಉಪದೇಶ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಉಪದೇಶ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನ್ವತ್ಯಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಆಹಾರ ಒದಗಿಸದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಲುನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಿಂದ ಟಿನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲು ಕಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರು ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಆಹಾರ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವುದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಪುಷ್ಟಿಕರವಾದ ಆಹಾರ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಹಾಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆಹಾರದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆಮಾಡಿ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿವಹಿಸಿ ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

6-30 P.M.

ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ other backward class ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸೇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಟುಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸೇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಬಡವರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೂಳಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನ ಎಂದರೆ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂಬತ್ತೈದು ಜನ ಬಹಳ ಬಡವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂಥವರಿಗಲ್ಲ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ಗಳು

ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಜನೆಮಾಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆ ಹೊಂದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಬಡವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ ಬರುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರು ಮೈಸೂರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ತಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬಹುದೆಂದು 25-30 ಜನ ಬಡವರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ transfer ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಸಾಧ್ಯಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಬಡವರು ಸ್ವಂತವಾಗಿ ಕಾಲೇಜು ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಲಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲ backward ಜನರಿಗೂ scholarships ಬರುವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗಮಾಡಿ ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣರಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದರ ಕಡೆ ಗಮನಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The House adjourns now and will meet tomorrow at one o'clock.

The House adjourned at Thirty-three Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Thursday, the 19th July 1962.